

The China Mail

Established February, 1846.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL AUG 24
朝日字報
Hongkong Wa Tu Po
ISSUED DAILY.

CROWN MAN,
Manager and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, deliverable by Hong
Kong. Overseas, \$1.00 per annum,
including postage.

OUR WORKING DEPARTMENT
HAVING been RELENTLESSLY
WITH a large as
sortment of the latest English
and American NOVELTIES,
we are prepared to execute
orders for FANCY WORK with
honesty and despatch, and of
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

VOL. XLX. No. 9688.

一月廿八日一千九百零八年一月廿八日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1894.

一月廿七日午甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—E. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; E. C. GEORGE STAKER & Co., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus; E. O. BATES, HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook; E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 15 & 16, Leadenhall Street; W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street; E. O. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBER FRANCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EXCHANGE OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street.
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLAKE, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.
ORIGIN.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Argonauts Co., Colorado.
SINGAPORE STRAITS, Etc.—KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., Singapore.
CHINA.—M. A. DA GRAL, Amoy, N. MOALLE & Co., Foochow, Hukow & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$2,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors.—D. GILLIES, Esq., H. STOMERFORT, Esq., CHAN KIN SHAN, CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq., KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq., Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFALL.

Branches.—LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND AMOY.

BANKERS.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, PAUL'S BANKING CO. AND THE ALLIANCE BANK (LTD.).

Interest for 12 months 5%.
Hongkong, May 24, 1894. 47

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1863.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$280,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, \$1,800,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$225,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5%.
On 6 months 4%.
On 3 months 3%.

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 17, 1894. 825

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$4,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$10,000,000.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:—

C. J. HOLLIDAY, Esq., Chairman.

J. S. MOSES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

R. M. GRAY, Esq., Hon. A. McConachie.

H. HOPKINS, Esq., S. C. McMichael.

H. H. JOSEPH, Esq., Hon. J. J. KESWICK, D. R. SASSON, Esq.

Julius Kramer, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:—Shanghai—H. M. BEVER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 3% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 5%.

For 12 months 6%.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 18, 1894. 338

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-

TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-

plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at

3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors

may transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 5% PER CENT. per

annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 1515

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED, \$1,125,000.

Paid-up, \$625,000.

Bankers:—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at

the Rate of 2% per Annum on the Daily

Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months, 5%.

For 6 Months, 4%.

For 3 Months, 3%.

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1894. 238

Intimations.



NOTICE.

A Special SESSIONS of Her Majesty's
JUDGES of the PEACE will be held
at the JUDGES' Room, at the Magistrate,
at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of
MONDAY, the 27th day of August, A.D.
1894, for the purpose of considering an
application from one L. C. AIREY for the
Transfer of his Publican's Licence to sell
and retail Intoxicating Liquors on the
Premises situate at Houses Nos. 148 and
150, Queen's Road Central, under the sign
of 'THE STAR HOTEL' to one M. A.
REMEDIOS.

H. E. WODEHOUSE,
Police Magistrate.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the Company's Hotel, on TUESDAY,
10th September, at Noon, for the purpose
of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the
Company for the 30th June, 1894, and
the Return of the Directors and to discuss any
Matters that may conveniently be brought
before the Meeting.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to
the 10th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. LYLL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 20, 1894. 1356

THE NEW BALMORAL OLD MIN-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth,
or Final, call of 50 CENTS per
share on the shares issued at ONE
DOLLAR has now been made.

NOTICE is also given that the CALL
of 50 CENTS per share on the shares issued
in EXCHANGE for SHARES in the Old
Company, now being made. Both these
CALLS fall DUE on the 1st of September,
and should be Paid to the Undesignated
at No. 9, Praya Central, to whom the Script
should be sent for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
W. HUTCHIN POTTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 9, 1894. 1302

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE from the 1st
November, for 6 or 7 months, on the
UPPER LEVELS of the Town.
Not less than FIVE GOOD ROOMS.

Apply to Z.,
China Mail OFFICE.

Hongkong, August 13, 1894. 1318

THE PHARMACY,
Under New and Experienced Management.

FLETCHER & Co. whistchanning the
PHARMACY of HONGKONG for past
Support to merit a Continuation of
Business and Supplying as former GOODS of
BEST QUALITY.

For the present season we recommend
with confidence:—

QUININE and IRON TONIC
SYRUP of the HYPOPHOSPHITES.
VALENTINIAN CITRATE AGNUSCA.
VALENTINIAN MEAT JUICE.
LACTOPTERINE.

A Large Assortment of NAL, TOOTH,
HAIR and SHAVING BRUSHES, also
TOILET REQUISITES of every description
always in Stock.

Prescriptions receive the greatest attention.

FLETCHER & Co.—FAMU CHEMISTS,
PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ETC.

FLETCHER & Co.,
No. 26, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, August 14, 1894. 1321

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S TELESCOPE.

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID and OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAT CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
Christofle & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

DIA MOND'S

— AND —

DIAMOND JEWELLERY,

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London
PATTERNS at very moderate rates.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, August 21, 1894. 1311

H. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent.

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—EXCELSIOR, Hongkong.

1,400 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.

TELEPHONE NO. 32.

THIS Magnificent HOTEL is situated at the most beautiful and healthy part of the

Hill District. The air is delightfully cool and bracing; the temperature being at

least 10 degrees lower than in the valley beneath. Luxuriously furnished and appointed.

THE CUISINE is under the personal superintendence of an experienced EUROPEAN

STEWARD.

LAWN TENNIS.—Three Courts in splendid condition are kept for the use of

reduced rates.

For further Particulars, apply at the OFFICE 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to

THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, August 20, 1894. 1320

W. POWELL & Co.

SPECIALITIES IN ORGANZI DRESS MUSLINS.

CREPONS, COTTON CORDUROYS, LINEN AND COLOURED DRILLS,

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;

ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

TO-MORROW, the 22nd of August
1894, at Noon, the Company's
Steamship *OXUS*, Commandant *Dufont*,
with MAILED, will leave this Port for the
above places.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 21, 1894. 1362

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIK PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at
Daylight, the Company's Steamship
Sachsen, Captain H. SUMER, with
MAILS, will leave this Port for the above
places.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1894. 1333



STEAM FOR
CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON,
Through Bill of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *SURAT*, Captain J. E. JEPHESON, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 30th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with *PENINSULAR* which Vessel takes on her Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving that port on the 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1894).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Ships are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. H. JOSEPH,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, August 16, 1894. 1335

Intimations.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS,

BY
ERNEST J. EITEL, PH.D., TUBINGEN,
THIRD EDITION,
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

CHINESE SCHOOL-BOOKS:
SAM-TS-Z-KING,
TS'IN-TS-Z-MAN,
LITERALLY TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED

BY

DR. E. J. EITEL.

Price: 15 CENTS per COPY.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
Hongkong, May 17, 1893. 906

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR
CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would
materially aid the SENATE of the
COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes),
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the
Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address to

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Hon. Sec. to the College.

Hongkong, February 26, 1891.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-
Year ending 30th June last, at the
Rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per
Share of £125, is PAYABLE on and after
MONDAY, the 20th Instant, at the Offices
of the CORPORATION, where Shareholders
are requested to apply for WARRANTS
By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 18, 1894. 1362

FOR SALE.

WE have Received from AMERICA a
Large Consignment of OREGON
PINE PLANK and LOGS, and have also in
STOCK a quantity of CHINER PINE,
TEAK, &c.

For Particulars, apply to
PROPRIETORS,
THE MOW TAI,
Timber Yard,
77, YAU-MA-TI, EAST.

Hongkong, August 21, 1894. 1365

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship
Hainan,
Captain ROACH, will be
despatched for the above
Port on THURSDAY, the 23rd Instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1894. 1361

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKEING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTHE AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAY
AND

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Tatik (via Nagasaki),

Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,

Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki), Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30,

Sea, Yokohama, at 1 p.m.

and Honolulu, ...

Tatik (via Nagasaki),

Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11,

Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

Tatik (via Nagasaki),

Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

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Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

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Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11,

Kobo, Inland Sea, at 1 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

It is reported on good authority that the United States ships *Monterey*, *Olympia*, *Philadelphia* and *Boston* are on their way to these waters, with a view to the protection of American interests.

It is reported from Tientsin that the C. M. S. N. Co. have offered every European officer willing to stay in their employ until the close of the war the following terms:—Double pay; Tls. 10,000 to relatives if killed while on duty; and Tls. 2,000 at the close of the war.

The British steamship *Dawtry*, which arrived in Hongkong last week with a cargo of Cardiff coal for the British Naval Station at Hakodate, has been detained pending decision as to where she shall anchor. She was kept in Singapore four days for a similar reason. The Naval authorities here wished the captain to take her to Chefoo, as being more convenient for the British warships now assembled near the seat of war; but the Captain urged that as such a trip would involve certain distinct risks, he must have special arrangements to cover possible contingencies. It has therefore, we believe, been decided to unload her here, as soon as the Captain has communicated by wire with his owners.

On Friday next several medals are to be presented to various members of the police force. What they have done to deserve them more than anybody else will probably be stated when the presentation takes place. It should be stated, at any rate, for it is not self-evident. In fact, we have been asked to advertise a reward of five dollars to anyone who can discover the reason; but conundrums and puzzle compositions are out of our line. These police medals are quite an amusing institution. Some time ago a member of the police saved a number of Chinese from drowning in the harbour during a typhoon, and for this heroic deed a medal was presented to a man who wasn't there. On another occasion, two policemen were on a wharf watching the storm play havoc with a crowd of junks and took wreckage among the piles below the wharf; one of the men saw a boatwoman and her child among the debris; he got down and managed to effect a rescue, while the other man, on top of the wharf, also lent a hand. A member of the Legislative Council (now gone) was near, and thought the deed worth a medal—which was given to the man who stayed high and dry in perfect safety. Quite lately when a junk was capsized by collision with the steamer *Kwong-hoi* off West Point about 3 a.m., a policeman swam out from the *Praya 200* yards or more with an axe, cut open the upturned bottom of the boat, and saved the occupants. The result is that, instead of getting a medal, he has had \$10 or \$20 deducted from his pay for being in hospital. Now, probably if that man had stayed in his bed he would have been an inspector by this time.

The following specimen of 'English as she is wrote' was received recently from Bielefeld on the Rhine (no relation to Ehren of that ilk):—

Dear Sir!—Your honest address I have received of a friend; I am a great friend of stamp-postages, carte-postales and envelopes and I beg you to have the favour to send me a number of stamps, etc. of your country and if possible also of your neighbouring.

For your kindness I thank you very and I am glad, if you give me also soon occasion to be also your service; I am with great pleasure in all falls at your disposition.

In the hope, that your fulfil my wish I remain

Your truly!

C. B.—

Excuse please, Dear Sir, I am a German and cannot good English.

If you are also a friend of stamp you will send also stamps, etc., with pleasure of Europe.

No suggestion of a remittance—Herr C. B. is not a friend of payments-money.

It is interesting to read the comments of American journalists on international diplomacy. As a specimen of the stuff which is being written in the United States about the war in Korea, we give the following quotation from a leading article in the *San Francisco Chronicle*:—It is more than likely that the world will regret the levying of an unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenceless nation like Korea. The Secretary himself will neither confirm nor deny the story, but it seems well authenticated, and if true, the folly and stupidity of the dispatch must be apparent. Nobody has asked Mr. Gresham to decide as to whether war by Japan on Korea would be just or unjust, and his predetermination of the question is a gratuitous insult to a friendly power. The important question is, however, what influence was brought to bear on Secretary Gresham to make him take sides in a controversy with which the United States has no possible concern. Looking around, the first thought would be that China had whispered soft nothings in the ear of the Secretary, but that would not be true. The British Minister, the British Ambassador, are on terms of intimacy, and that the Cleveland administration all through has manifested decided leanings toward Great Britain; it is at least permissible to conjecture that Gresham has viewed the Korean situation exactly as Sir Julian wanted him to, and has inferred, possibly ignorantly, on behalf of China and Great Britain.

The following particulars may be of interest in view of the telegraphic information we publish elsewhere with reference to a great battle at Pingyang:—

A native official telegram received at Shanghai on the 16th inst. said Nanking stated that the Chinese have information of the actual number of Japanese troops now in Korea, which puts them at 34,600 odd men, of whom 800 are cavalry, and that these troops are expected to meet at Seoul between the 24th and 26th of this month.

The Chinese troops said to be three days' march from Seoul, are reported to be some men who landed in June under the Tung-tung river, about 150 miles from Pingyang. The men are said to be marching in the mountainous parts of Seoul, supported by a great number of coolies.

It is reported that over 20,000 Koreans are against the Japanese invaders, but being ill-provided with fire arms, a guerrilla warfare among the mountains will be inaugurated until they can meet the Chinese army, who have had orders to supply the Korean auxiliaries with a lot of rifles which have been taken with the army.

The Chinese main army is now resting at Pingyang (Pingyang)—377 miles by telegraph line—and formidable earth works, etc., have already been thrown up, as that place is intended to be the first base of operations in Korea.

Very few people know that the Duke of Cambridge is Earl of Tipperary.

The Young Man—Gracious, what is it your father sees in me to object to, darling? The Young Woman—(wiping away a tear)—He doesn't see anything in you, algebras; that's why he objects.

The Young Man—Who is the fool who wrote "I Would Not Die in Spring Time"? Wife—Pooh!—Gloomy, Man—Yes, Spring time is just the season to die. Escape the spring house cleaning, you know.

6. 228—A neutral State may find itself

An earthquake was felt at Nagasaki at 11.20 p.m. on Wednesday, 8th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's s. *Bombay*, from China, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The *Nagasaki Express* says that no information has leaked out in Japan about the Chinese despatch boat *Tsukuhama*, having Tls. 300,000 on board when captured.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

(Via Southern Line.)

LONDON, August 19, 1894.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SIAM.

Sir Edward Grey (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that hitherto the Government had been most careful not to create irritation over the Franco-Siam question where British interests were not directly affected, but if any new phase arose in the relations between France and Siam threatening British interests, the Government would be obliged to pursue a new course.

DETENTION OF AN ADDITION TO THE CHINESE FLEET.

The Government have detained in the Tyne a torpedo catcher fully equipped and about to start for China in contravention to the neutrality laws.

THE CHINA JAPAN WAR.

(SPECIAL TO THE 'CHINESE MAIL')

GREAT DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE.

SHANGHAI, 21st August, 10.12 a.m.

A great battle was fought at Pingyang, about 80 miles north-west of Seoul, whence the Japanese army had marched to intercept the Chinese army from the north. The Japanese were defeated, and lost 1000 killed, including some women.

Later.

The battle was fought on the 13th inst.

No information has been received by the Japanese Consul regarding this fight, and it is by no means improbable that the news is no more reliable than the statement circulated by the Chinese authorities some time ago that the Japanese Admiral had been killed. The Royal Korean Mint is at Pingyang (or Piengyang as it appears in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs return)—*Em., China Mail.*

RESTRICTIONS ON COAST PILOTS.

We have received the following letter from the General Chamber of Commerce:—

H. B. M. Consulata.

Canton, 18th August, 1894

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I have received a despatch from the Chinese Superintendent of Customs giving me notice that the Chinese Government has issued instructions prohibiting pilots on the Coast from giving their services to Japanese vessels.

Any person infringing this rule will be liable to punishment, and will have his pilotage certificate cancelled—I have &c., &c.,

(Sgd.) BYRON BREAN, To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Yokohama, August 13.

The *Kokumin* states that five British men-of-war are lying at anchor at Otaru, watching the movements of the Russian fleet on the other side of the sea. Some other British ships have gone to the China Sea to keep watch on the movements of the French Squadron in the neighbourhood of the strait and any ambitious attempt which France may conceive against Siam.

S. 189—Only fortified places are liable to sieges or bombardment.

S. 22, s. 198—One of the most conspicuous deviations of the usages of war from the principles of the Law of War is the peculiar custom of seizing and confiscating all private property of the enemy on the high seas.

S. 200—But the right to blockade an enemy port, with the correlative rights of visit and search of ships, and the condemning of all trade with the blockaded port, together with the right of prohibiting all trade in contraband of war, are the only rights that the United States has.

S. 201—Belligerents are not allowed

if seized, must be paid for by the captor to the neutral owner.

S. 231—Neutral vessels may be forbidden to leave port, but the enemy thereby gains information. Neutral vessels may be hindered under the right of protection, or may be seized or destroyed, compensation following.

S. 232—Articles of trade are of three kinds:—(1) Article war materials (2) purely pacific goods, books, paintings, etc., (3) articles useful in either peace or war, as money, food, shipbuilding material, etc.

The first class is always *pro facto* contraband in war time, the second never, and the third depends on circumstances.

S. 233—Commodities of the third class, if seized, must be paid for by the captor to the neutral owner. The first are seizable outright, and the second only in case of blockade. The list of the third class of articles to be prohibited should be published.

S. 234—Ordinary non-warlike commodities so prohibited cannot be seized under the right of pre-emption unless a list of them has been published. Belligerents must clearly declare what they intend to prohibit.

In a little amusing, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, to find a newspaper of this city depicting China as being coy and shy in the negotiation of a treaty which, if carried out, would make Chinese immigrants from Mexico citizens of that republic, and give them all the rights and privileges of natives. In spite of the fact that the United States has persistently desired citizenship to Chinese they have come here by thousands. What should keep them out of Mexico, where they would be on a footing with the citizens of the most favored nation? For the sake of our sister republic it is to be hoped that the proposed treaty may not be ratified. Labor is at a low ebb in Mexico now, and if Chinese come into the country in great numbers and supplant native labor the condition of the working classes will be desperate. The Mexican peons work very cheaply, but he will find that the Chinese coolie can and will underbid him, and as soon as he does the peon's occupation will be gone. As has been pointed out, the presence of large numbers of Chinese in Mexico would be a constant menace to labor in the United States, for the Chinese would find it easier to live in this country in spite of immigration laws. It is much better if we have not had a Chinese population formed by any means, to the port of the Chinese in China, and Mexico will find this out to her cost and sorrow if the proposed treaty shall be consented to and ratified. Mexico's wisest course would be to drop the whole matter and keep the Chinese out.

S. 235—Fishing boats are exempt from hostile operations unless they abuse their position.

S. 236—Lighthouses, pilot boats, and all vessels used exclusively for the general improvement of navigation, are entitled to immunity, as long as interference with them is not absolutely necessary in connection with stringent measures of war.

Marine boats have special privileges. These rights may be forfeited by acts of hostility.

S. 237—The rules established by the Admiralty Courts provide (No. 8) that to warrant a condemnation, it is not in all cases necessary that the owner should be an actual enemy at the time of capture, for if the seizure is provisionally made in contemplation of hostilities, a subsequent declaration of war has a retro-active effect, converting the neutral or friendly owner with the enemy.

This seems to point to the *Kouching*, which was carrying passengers that would undergo a subsequent retro-active declaration of war have condemned her, and would have justified her sinking in default of surrender.

S. 238—On the principle of *ad hoc* in belligerents (when a belligerent may forbid its subjects to hold any intercourse with the enemy) all property of its subjects seized in such trade is liable to confiscation.

But the State may give its subjects license to trade with the enemy.

The belligerent, however, can only interfere with neutrals to the extent of the right of search for contraband, or in case of a proper blockade.

S. 239—The rule of belligerents trading with neutrals even during the war is legal, provided there is no doubt as to bona fide ownership. The rules as to good faith are very severe.

S. 240—During war with States which have not adopted the rules of the Declaration of Paris, it should be legal to use privateers, on the principle of reprisals.

(China and Japan are not likely, considering their circumstances, to have privateers.)

S. 241—Belligerents have certain rights, which impose on third parties certain material obligations, not voluntary, if they are unable or unwilling to interfere.

Neutrality needs not to be declared.

It does not affect neutrality whether the neutral trades more with one than with the other, contraband articles being excluded.

Neutrals must submit to search, to prove neutrality.

S. 242—Neutrality may be qualified by a prior treaty agreement, as for instance to provide certain supplies.

S. 243—A neutral State may find itself

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The following brief notes from Ferguson's 'International Law' will probably be useful in regard to the Korean war:—Part 4, chapter 23, section 154—A country may be justified in interfering in the internal affairs of another country.

C. 25, s. 161—An injured State may, without declaring war, adopt measures of any kind between belligerents for motives of commercial gain.

S. 250—The State is responsible for belligerents committed by its subjects. The belligerent has the right of hindering neutral commerce for even the mere reason that it diminishes the stress which he puts on the enemy.

S. 251—A belligerent may raise a loan in a neutral market in the ordinary way without breach of neutrality.

S. 252—Neutrals may not take over the belligerent's trade for the sole purpose of lessening its difficulty in the struggle.

S. 253—The flag carried by a ship is not always to be trusted as genuine evidence of neutrality.

S. 254—The belligerent must signal the other and fire a blank shot, and the merchant vessel is bound to stop for visit and search. (Note—*Virginia* case.) No declared state of belligerency is necessary to bring the right of self defense into operation.

S. 255—A convoyed vessel is still liable to search.

S. 256—The belligerent has the right of vessels under a neutral flag for subsequent adjudication in case of suspicion or resistance. Another question arises, if the property of third persons is to share the fate of the vessel. It depends on the *bond* of the neutrals.

S. 257—War may or may not necessarily terminate commercial contracts between individuals. Individuals and their property in an enemy's country when war breaks out are not lawfully liable to injury or capture.

S. 258—The destruction of neutral property in an enemy's ship is justifiable in extreme urgency.

S. 259—Where a neutral right is violated, compensation must follow. Conversely, where a neutral violates his rights, he is liable to have his property confiscated.

S. 260—It is the duty of a neutral Government, on notification of war, to prohibit its subjects from taking any active part whatever in the war. If they do then take part they forfeit the right of neutral nationality, and the neutral State is exempt from blame.

S. 261—Neutral vessels may be forbidden to carry troops, dispatches, contraband articles, or even high officials. The law as to mail boats is doubtful.

S. 262—Neutral vessels may be forbidden to leave port, but the enemy thereby gains information. Neutral vessels may be hindered under the right of protection, or may be seized or destroyed, compensation following.

S. 263—Articles of trade are of three kinds:—(1) Article war materials (2) purely pacific goods, books, paintings, etc., (3) articles useful in either peace or war, as money, food, shipbuilding material, etc.

The first class is always *pro facto* contraband in war time, the second never, and the third depends on circumstances.

S. 264—Commodities of the third class, if seized, must be paid for by the captor to the neutral owner.

S. 265—The *Prayer* against the *Brilliant* was won by 2,32, or 322, time allowed 2,30, total 3,02, grand total, 3,04.

S. 266—The *Prayer* against the *Brilliant* was won by 2,32, or 322, time allowed 2,30, total 3,02, grand total, 3,04.

S. 267—The *Prayer* against the *Brilliant* was won by 2,32,

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Victoria..... Tuesday, August 28.
Tacoma..... Tuesday, Sept. 26.
Seattle..... Tuesday, October 16.
Victoria..... Tuesday, November 6.
Tacoma..... Tuesday, December 11.
THE Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. John Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 28th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canada and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of The Freight Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information to Passengers or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1894. 1301

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki), W'NESDAY, Aug. 29, Kobe, Inland Sea at 1 p.m., and Yokohama.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe), W'NESDAY, Sept. 19, Inland Sea, Yoko-hama (Honolulu).

China (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, Oct. 2, Kobe, Inland Sea at 1 p.m., and Yokohama.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF RIO JANEIRO will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVERLAND UTTLES in the United States have, between San Francisco and China, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct line.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Fright will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Pater Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 11, 1894. 1312

THE CHINESE MAIL

報日字華

(Wah Tz. Yat Po).

THIS paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Five Dollars per month, delivered at Hongkong, or Eleven Dollars, Forty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing circulation. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obtrusive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like all other journals it contains Editorial, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertising.

Subscription orders for the above may be sent to

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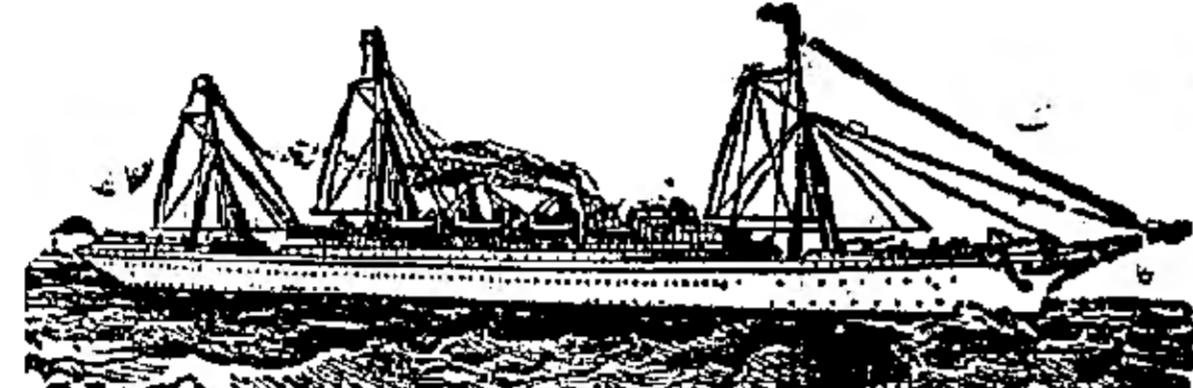
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1894.

SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
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Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA....Con'd. O. P. MARSHALL, F.R.N. WEDNESDAY, 5th Sept.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN....Con'd. G. A. LEE, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.

EMPEROR OF CHINA....Con'd. R. ARCHIBALD, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 31st October.

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EMPEROR OF CHINA....Con'd. R. ARCHIBALD, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 31st October.

THE magnificient Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection of Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

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Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

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The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

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For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
PEDDER STREET.

Hongkong, August 15, 1894.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.—AUGUST 21, 1894.

Stocks Nos. of Shares Value Paid up Closing Quotations, Cash.

BANKS, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Cor. 80,000 \$ 125 all 90% prem., ex div., sales

New Issue, 30,875 £ 12 1 1/2 prem., buyers

Bank of China, Japau and Straits, Ld. 41,250 £ 12 1/2 25, buyers

National Bank of China, Limited 10,000 £ 10 8 10,525 sellers

NAIRN INSURANCE, Union Insurance Co., Ld. 10,000 £ 250 50 140

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld. 24,000 £ 83,325 25 65

North-China Insurance Co., Ld. 5,000 £ 20 20 167 1/2

Straits Insurance Co., Ld. 30,000 £ 20 20 217, sellers

Union Insurance Society Co., Ld. 10,000 £ 250 50 125, sellers

Yangtze Insurance Association, L. 8,000 £ 50 a 373, sellers

YEE INSURANCE, China Fire Insurance Co., L. 10,000 £ 10 3 3 78

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. 5,000 £ 25 50 180, buyers

Strata Fire Insurance Co., Ld. 20,000 £ 10 10 20,000, buyers

WING INSURANCE, H. C. Brown & Co., Limited 10,000 £ 10 10 10 10, prem., buyers

China Mutual S. N. Co. 20,000 £ 10 10 10 10, prem., buyers

DO. (new issue), 30,000 £ 10 1 1/2 1

REFINERIES, China Sugar Company, Limited 15,000 £ 10 10 10 10, sales

Luzon Sugar Company, Limited 7,000 £ 10 10 10 10, sales

WHALES, H. K. & W. Wharf & Godown Co. 20,000 £ 50 all 361, buyers

Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited 2,600 £ 100 3740, sellers

LAND AND BUILDING, Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited 30,000 £ 10 50 51 1/2, sales

Kowloon Land and Building Company, 6,000 £ 50 5 3 92, sellers

Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co., 1,800 £ 10 10 10, nom.

West Point Building Co., Limited 12,500 £ 50 4 22, sellers

TRAMWAYS, H.K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ld. 1,200 £ 10 10 10 70

MINING, Jelabu Mining & Trading Co., Ld. 45,000 £ 50 10 10 10, sales and buyers

Fujun Mining Co., Ld. 60,000 £ 45 30 33, sales and sellers

Society Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin 8,000 Fcs. 50 10 10 60, sales

New Balfour Gold Mng Co., Ld. 15,000 £ 10 10 10 10, buyers; \$1.80; \$2, com.

Raub Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ld. 20,000 £ 13/10 10 10 10, buyers

Society Francaise des Houilleres du Tonkin 8,000 Fcs. 500 10 10 10, nom.

THE MANUFACTURING, H. G. Brown & Co., Limited 6,000 £ 10 10 10 10, buyers

Dakin, Crucible & Co., Ld. 50,000 £ 5 10 10 10, buyers

LIGHTING, HK. China Gas Co., Limited 7,021 £ 10 10 10 125, buyers

Hongkong Electric Co., Limited 40,000 £ 10 10 10 10, buyers

Green Island Cement Co., Ld. 30,000 £ 50 10 10 10, sellers

Hongkong Brick & Cement Co., Ld. 4,000 £ 15/12 50 50, sellers

MISCELLANEOUS, Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited 1,200 £ 10 10 10 10, buyers

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited 6,000 £ 21 10 26 221, buyers

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.